



**NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES,
IAMAW, AFL-CIO**



NFFE-IAM and the FY 2019 National Defense Authorization Act

Position: **The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) provides the annual budget and related expenditures for the U.S. Department of Defense. The Act also provides guidance on many important policy changes to federal operations and the workforce. As the 115th Congress begins to debate the NDAA for FY 2019, NFFE respectfully requests the following deliberations:**

Repeal and/or defund DOD's unilateral implementation of cuts to long term travel for DOD civilian and military travelers in the Joint Travel Regulation (JTR) - This policy has resulted in a 25% cut to both the per diem allowance and the lodging stipend for travel scheduled in excess of 30 days, and a 45% cut for travel scheduled longer than 180 days; which has already caused harm to civilian workers.

Repeal and/or defund Section 1103 of the FY16 NDAA which waters down Veterans Preference by reducing the impact a worker's veteran status has when determining a Reduction in Force.

Maintain the A-76 moratorium until DOD properly provides a cost analysis of outsourcing government functions to contractors – Fortunately, the FY18 NDAA conference report removed Senate language to allow for A-76 privatization competitions absent a DOD inventory of its service contracts. The current A-76 moratorium was put in place after GAO and the DOD IG determined that the DOD could not prove that contracting out government work provided cost savings to the government.

Reintroducing the service contract spending cap – In addition to the current hiring freeze, a cap on federal personnel also exists, yet a similar cap on service contractors that had been in place since FY12 was removed by the FY16 NDAA. This cap is needed as a deterrent to shift federal work that is capped to service contractors.

Conversions of non-military essential work – include language to require that before conversions of non-military essential work can occur, DOD must establish a professional link between military personnel and the work they would take from civilian personnel and conduct a cost comparison to determine that military personnel are cheaper than civilian personnel.

Include pay protection for workers receiving Special Salary Rate (SSR) in Non-Foreign Areas - By including an exception to 5 USC 5305(h) and 5 CFR 530.303(d), which prevents workers in Non-Foreign areas like Hawaii, Alaska and elsewhere from receiving both SSR and Locality pay.